

# SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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SEYMORE, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS

## HIGHWAY REPAIR IS STORY OF 7 TO 1

Cost of Placing Each Dollar's Worth of Material Purchased for Roads in 1914 was \$7.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Average Cost of Material Per Mile Last Year Was \$6.47 While \$43.33 was Expended for Labor.

The report of the cost of repairing the gravel roads in Jackson county in 1914 is a story of 7 to 1. In the report filed by Henry Price, county highway superintendent, it is found that the cost of putting the material on the roads was \$7 for each one dollar's worth of material purchased during the last twelve months. This does not take into account the money spent for new machinery or equipment, but is computed upon the amount paid in salaries and wages and the actual cost of the material as shown by the itemized statement.

The report shows that the salary of the county highway superintendent was \$1,322.50 and that his assistants were paid a total of \$4,233.13.

Day laborers drew \$1,973.59 and teamsters were paid \$17,066.16. The above items aggregate \$24,595.38 or the amount that was paid by the county for the purpose of having the material placed on the various roads under the supervision of the superintendent. The total cost of the material purchased was \$3,724.39.

The largest amount paid for materials was \$1,487.11 for 23,313 yards of gravel. Material for macadam roads cost \$883.11, a total of 722 yards of rock having been purchased during the past year. Iron pipe for sewers cost \$1,077.44 and another kind of pipe cost \$148.43. Forty-four barrels of cement cost \$61.45 and lumber to the amount of \$30.95 was purchased. Dynamite and powder for blasting cost \$8.20 and \$5.70 was spent for slate and cinders. Posts, wire and nails purchased during the year cost \$22.00.

Taking the report as a basis the average cost of the gravel was six and one-third cents per yard while the stone cost \$1.22 cents a yard. The report of the county auditor for the year 1914 shows that there are 576 miles of improved highways in the county. Taking this report as a basis it is found from the highway superintendent's statement that as average of \$6.47 was expended for materials for each mile of improved highways in the county while the work to place that material cost an average of \$43.33 a mile.

The report states that the county received \$5,647.39 from automobile licenses and this sum was turned into the road fund. The total receipts for the year were \$43,707.62 while the expenditures were \$29,787.84, leaving a balance of \$13,919.78.

The county highways superintendent's report in full is as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Bal. Jan. 1, 1914.....\$ 7,530.00  
Taxes ..... 30,530.23  
Auto licenses ..... 5,647.39

Total Receipts ..... \$43,707.62

(Continued on page 8, column 2).

### ANNUAL INSPECTION AND BANQUET OF CANTON SEYMORE

New Officers will be installed at Annual Social Meeting of Patriarchs Militant.

Canton Seymour No. 11, P. M., will hold its annual banquet and social session this evening at the I. O. O. F. hall. The annual inspection will also be held at the meeting, with Col. H. K. Landis, of Canton Indianapolis, acting as inspecting officer. Major General Joseph A. DeHority, of Elwood, the state commander, is also expected to be present at the meeting, as are several out-of-town members of the Canton.

The recently elected officers of the Canton will be installed by Past Commander Mark Williams of Indianapolis. They are as follows: Captain, B. F. Gillman; Lieutenant, Urban Kysar; Ensign, H. C. Brethauer; Clerk, F. L. Schornick; Accountant, W. L. Clark.

After the inspection and installation ceremonies, a supper, the piece de resistance of which will be roasted Minoree chickens furnished by Chev. Geo. S. Clark, will be served by Herman Chambers, of the Palace Restaurant. The supper will be followed by a program and social session.

### \$75,000 DAMAGES ASKED IN ALIENATION SUIT

Wife of Prominent Indianapolis Attorney Makes Sensational Charges in Complaint.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, January 21—Mrs. Beulah Walker, wife of B. F. Walker, a well known attorney here, today filed suit for \$75,000 against Mrs. Isabelle Davis, charging that the latter had alienated the affections of her husband.

Mrs. Walker alleged that Mrs. Davis is now paying the expenses of Walker at the Colonial Hotel here and that Mrs. Davis took Walker on a two weeks' trip to New Orleans, Louisville and other places and bought diamonds, an automobile and other expensive gifts for him. Mrs. Davis is the wife of Lawrence B. Davis, an attorney here, and is considered wealthy.

Mrs. Walker's complaint stated that she was married to Walker in 1894 and that they have three children. The first indications that she was losing the affections of her husband came eighteen months ago, she said.

When asked about the suit today Mrs. Davis said it was "outrageous." "There are no grounds for it and I will investigate."

### VILLA WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO

Assured the Administration That Americans There Will be Fully Protected.

By United Press.

Washington, January 21—General Villa today notified the administration here through Consul Carothers at El Paso that he will continue his struggle for the liberty of Mexico.

In the chaotic condition in which Mexico is again plunged Villa pledged full protection to Americans there.

Your patronage is solicited for manicure and hand massage. Work done at your home or at my office, Lucille Brown, 503 West Second street. Phone 278-R.

j23d

One of the most sensational and thrilling episodes yet of "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY", will be seen tonight at Majestic.

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## To Protect The Depositor

is the first duty of a bank; for that reason the ample capital and surplus and conservative business methods of the Seymour National Bank constitute its strongest claim for new business.

We pay you interest on your time deposits.

**CARTER'S DRUG STORE.**  
Seymour National Bank  
Member Federal Reserve Bank.

F. H. Gates & Son

## JANUARY TERM TO CLOSE THIS WEEK

Only One Jury Case Has Been Heard in Circuit Court but Judge has Decided Quite a Number.

### SEVERAL ACTIONS DISMISSED

Judge Swails will go to Bedford Monday for New Term of Lawrence Circuit Court.

The January term of the Jackson circuit court will come to a close the last of this week and preparations for adjournment are being made. Although quite a number of cases have been heard by the judge, there has been but one jury case during the term.

Judge Swails will go to Lawrence county Monday when the new term of the Lawrence circuit court will be opened. It is understood that an unusually busy session is anticipated there and that a number of the damage suits against the Southern Indiana Power Company will be settled. According to the reports some of these cases will likely be compromised in order to avoid the heavy court costs. The jury commissioners have already drawn the grand and petit jurors and it is expected that a number of jury trials will be held. A few cases from this county have been venued to Lawrence county and may be called to trial during the coming term.

The case of the Medora Canning Company against the B. & O. Southwestern Railroad Company for damages was stricken from the docket but by agreement may be reinstated by either party. The complaint asks damages from the defendant company resulting from the 1913 flood and is similar to the Zollman case which was recently tried in the Monroe circuit court, having been venued from this county.

The case of Ella Smith vs. Frank Smith for a divorce, was dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Special Judge S. B. Lowe heard the evidence in the case of Frank Terkhorn, et al., against Ziba McManan, to reform a contract, and was taken under advisement.

The case of the State of Indiana against Aaron Abell for failure to provide, was dismissed upon motion of the prosecutor.

The superintendent of construction of the ditch for which a petition was filed by Henry Eggersman, et al., asked an extension of time until November 1, 1915, and the request was granted.

The case of Louisa K. Durst against Carl A. Mead for foreclosure of mortgage, was tried before Judge Swails and judgment in the sum of \$1,260.60 was given the plaintiff.

George Bowers has filed a suit against Martha Dienester, charging that the defendant enticed his wife, Lula Bowers, away from home. He demands damages in the sum of \$1,500.

Albert E. Chilton has filed suit against H. G. Stratton for an alleged violation of a contract and seeks \$175 which he claims is due him. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant entered into a contract with him

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## NEW MEASURE HITS ECONOMY PROGRAM

Proposed Reorganization of Judicial Circuits Would Entail Needless Expense.

### MUCH OPPOSITION IS FOUND

Claimed That One Judge Can Handle Court Business of the Jackson-Lawrence District.

Considerable opposition is found in both Jackson and Lawrence counties to the bill before the lower branch of the Indiana legislature which provides for a re-organization of judicial circuits whereby this county would be joined with Scott county and Lawrence county would be constituted a new and separate circuit. Since 1911 Jackson and Lawrence counties have constituted a joint district and Scott, Jennings and Ripley counties have formed another. The purpose assigned for the proposed change is that the judicial business in Lawrence county has grown to the point where the organization of a new circuit is justified, yet under the present arrangement the same judge can take care of all the work in both courts.

It is pointed out that as the present legislature has made a loud cry about economy the bill will have hard "sledding" for the organization of a new circuit will mean an additional expenditure of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year of state funds. A number of local attorneys say that the proposed reorganization of the circuit would do absolutely no good and that the additional cost would be in direct opposition to the "economy" program of the Democratic legislature.

In case such a change is voted the appointment of a circuit judge for Lawrence county and a prosecuting attorney for the proposed Jackson-Scott circuit would be necessary. At least one appointment would also be made in the Jennings and Ripley circuit.

Those who favor the change declare that the docket in Lawrence county is very heavy and that some of the cases are being delayed. On the other hand, it is asserted, the congested condition of the Lawrence county docket is due to the many cases filed against the Southern Indiana Power Company and that these will be settled at an early date. When the Power Company actions are out of the way the docket will not be so heavy but that all the cases could be heard within a reasonable length of time in the joint circuit, declare those who are acquainted with the conditions.

Enlisted among the opposition to the measure are members of both parties who believe that the change would only result in additional expense and that the state would do well to begin its economy program when the vote is taken on the bill.

Jackson county has been buffeted about from one district to another for the last ten years until about the time the attorneys are accustomed to one circuit the county is changed into another. The district composed of Jackson and Lawrence county has proven satisfactory and the circuit judge has been able to give each case

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

### TURKISH RETREAT FROM CAUCASUS BECOMING A ROUT

Forces are Disorganized and Rear Guards are Captured by Russian Cavalry.

By United Press.  
Petrograd, January 21—The Turkish retreat from the Caucasus has become almost a rout, according to official reports received here today. In their flight the Turkish forces are becoming disorganized and the rear guards are falling into the hands of the Russian cavalry.

In a series of such engagements with the remnants of the retreating Turkish army the Russians have captured many prisoners, according to the reports. A Russian torpedo boat operating in the Black Sea near Batum sunk twelve Turkish cargo vessels, the dispatches say.

### AUSTRIAN FORCES REPORT CAPTURE OF STRONG POSITION

Russians Protected by Stone Farm Buildings Along Donajec River Are in Retreat.

By United Press.  
Vienna, January 21—Capture of a strong Russian position on the Donajec River, in western Galicia, was reported in an official statement from the Austrian war office today. The Russians held a strong position along the west bank of the Donajec River and the Austrian artillery shelled stone farm buildings behind which the Russian infantry lay and forced their retreat to the river. The destruction of a bridge over the Donajec which the enemy had constructed in the Carpathians was also reported.

### BIG GERMAN AMMUNITION DEPOT IS DESTROYED

French Aviators Find Location and Give Range to Allied Gunners Who Did Effective Shelling.

By United Press.  
Paris, January 21—Destruction of a big German ammunition depot from which the German forces operating near Rethimno drew their supplies, was reported in the official dispatches this afternoon. According to unofficial reports the explosion of the powder supplies resulted in many deaths.

French aviators found the location of the ammunition depot and gave the range to the Allied gunners who succeeded in striking the building. The tremendous explosion shook the earth for miles around.

**Child Dead.**  
Sadie C., the two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Briner, died this morning about 9 o'clock at her home on South Broadway, after an illness of only a few days of pneumonia. The funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence, conducted by the Rev. W. A. Schruff, pastor of the German M. E. church. Burial at Riverview cemetery.

Mrs. Zelma Leas went to Greenwood this afternoon to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Freeman and to attend a home talent play given there this evening in which her daughter, Miss Justine, has a leading part.

Mrs. D. G. Dunkin and daughter, Vivian, came from Columbus this morning to spend the day with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Smith.

### Standard and Select Oysters. The Model.

Fresh oysters. Kelly's Lunch Stand. n3d-tf

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

### DREAMLAND

No. 1 & No. 2  
"THE PHANTOM LIGHT"  
(Bison 2 Reel Western Feature)

No. 3—"CRUEL, CRUEL WORLD"  
(Joker Comedy)

TONIGHT \$5 NIGHT  
Come and Bring Your Duplicates

\$5 in Silver Given Away Each Thursday Night

Fancy Florida Pineapples

MAGAZINES OUT TODAY

Motion Picture, Popular Mechanics, All Story, McClures, Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal.



The silverware that you buy here, both in the material and the workmanship. Solid Silver and heavy plated Tea and Coffee Sets, suitable for home use, or for wedding, birthday and other presents. We invite you to call and look over our varied stock of fine gold and silver Jewelry, and promise you complete satisfaction with the display. And we make prices right.

T. M. JACKSON,  
JEWELER. Phone 249  
GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optometrist,

49c Flour 49c  
Success Colonial Gold Medal Pillsbury 49c  
Full Size Sacks 49c

With any \$2.00 order of other groceries—sugar excepted.

No bite—no strings. Our usual low prices prevail. Phone or send us your \$2.00 order. Add one sack of flour at 49c, making \$2.49 or more in all.

Flour may be higher. Take advantage of this opportunity.

L. L. BOLLINGER  
PHONE 170

## EUGENICS BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Senator Thornton Makes Only Speech in Opposition to Measure Adopted by 32 to 12 Vote.

### ELSNER WITH THE MAJORITY

Senator Hazen Declares "Young Men Should go to Their Brides With Clean Skirts."

By United Press.  
Indianapolis, January 21—The Senate today by a vote of 32 to 12 passed the eugenics bill which would require both parties applying for a marriage license to present a physician's certificate that they are not affected with any transmissible disease including tuberculosis. The chief opposition came from Senator Thornton representing the border counties of Floyd and Harrison and Jeffersonville, the gretna green of Indiana, who made the only speech against the measure.

"Why we wouldn't have a marriage on the border of this state in five years if this bill went through," he said. "There are eight thousand reasons why I wouldn't vote for the bill."

"There were 1,995 marriages in Jeffersonville in 1914," said Thornton. "Home is the crowning desire of a man's longing soul," he said, "Nothing should hinder this achievement."

He declared the physicians were lobbying for this measure in order to get the fees involved and said such legislation was fraternalistic.

Senator Haxen, the Boonville editor, brought forth a ripple of laughter when he declared in favor of the bill, "Young men should go to their brides with clean skirts."

The bill was amended to apply only to males who apply for marriage licenses and was passed as amended.

Senator Van Auken said couples from Illinois and Kentucky flocked to Indiana because of the loose marriage laws here and as a result "marrying squires" made a fortune.</p

## BRITONS LOWER AMERICAN FLAG

Startling Word Comes From Across Sea.

### AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED

State Department Acts Promptly Upon Receipt of Information That a British Naval Officer Hauled Down the Flag Flying Upon the American Steamer Greenbrier and Sent Up the Colors of Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Prompt action has been taken by the government of the United States to obtain from Great Britain an explanation of the hauling down by the British of an American flag which was flying over the American steamship Greenbrier. The complaint of the captain of the Greenbrier, which was received by the state department, was immediately brought to the attention of the British embassy here. No request was made by this government, but the purpose of the action was clear enough. It was to ascertain what statement, if any, the British government cared to make in explanation.

The facts complained of were reported to the department by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and in a statement from the captain of the Greenbrier. The principal cause of the complaint is that the United States flag was hauled down on the Greenbrier while the British navigator had her into port for examination.

#### British Flag Substituted.

The Greenbrier was bound from New Orleans for Bremen, Germany, with a cargo of cotton, which is not treated by any of the belligerents as contraband of war. The fact that the cargo consisted of cotton was certified by the British consul at New Orleans. On Dec. 30, Captain Farley of the Greenbrier states, he was halted by a British cruiser, which sent officers aboard to examine his papers. Several sailors were also sent aboard and he was ordered to make his course for Kirkwall, Scotland. This he proceeded to do. A little later, however, he states, he was again halted and an officer was sent from the cruiser to take charge of the navigation of the Greenbrier, though Captain Farley objected to this. At the same time the American colors were hauled down and the British flag substituted.

On arrival at Kirkwall, Captain Farley was told to take his vessel to Leith. This he refused to do as long as the British flag was flying on the Greenbrier. The American flag was then restored, the vessel went to Leith and after a day's delay proceeded to Bremen without further molestation.

### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Successful Operations Reported by Petrograd War Office.

London, Jan. 21.—The Russian general staff reports generally successful operations by its troops in Poland, Bukowina and Galicia. German assaults were repulsed on the Polish fronts. The Russian conquest of Bukowina progresses rapidly. The Austro-German forces in western Galicia have been beaten back. The Russian offensive toward Posen and southern East Prussia is gaining momentum.

The French war office reports that the Germans have been attacking at many points, but have failed to gain ground. On two occasions the German troops reached the allied trenches, but were repulsed by counter attacks. The allies, the report says, have progressed in their operations to cut off St. Mihiel, and also have won some trenches in Flanders. Most of the fighting has been with artillery and the operations have been relatively unimportant for the last two days. The German war office states a trench was taken from the French near Arras, that 500 yards have been gained in the Argonne, and that Germans have advanced in Alsace. From the North sea to the Lys nothing but artillery exchanges have taken place. As regards the eastern theater of war, the German general staff says the situation is unchanged.

#### Crushed Assailant's Skull.

English, Ind., Jan. 21.—George Allen Tucker, aged thirty-two, is dead of injuries alleged to have been received in a fight with Wilse Satterfield, aged forty. Tucker is said to have shot Satterfield in the arm. Satterfield is then alleged to have seized a fence rail and struck Tucker on the head, crushing his skull. Satterfield is in jail.

#### Austria's Downfall Assured.

Fiume, Austria, Jan. 21.—It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph is aware of the powerful influences at work to bring about a secession of Hungary from the empire, but is helpless to avert the stroke. Italy's intervention, it is declared, will mean the abdication of the aged emperor and insure the downfall of Austria.

#### Two Aviators Meet Death.

Paris, Jan. 21.—An aeroplane carrying Lieutenant Laporte of the French army and Lieutenant Chennery of the British army, fell near the Grenelle bridge and took fire immediately. The British officer was burned to death. Laporte was rescued from the flames with both legs broken, and died shortly afterward.

### ROUMANIAN RULERS

King and Queen About to Enter European War.



## MEXICAN MUSS MORE INVOLVED

Government Apparently Losing All Direction.

### FOUR SEPARATE DIVISIONS

With Carranza in the East Still Claiming to Be President While Garza Holds That Title in the Capital Subject to a Dwindling "Convention," Villa Moves Back to the North and Zapata to the South.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21.—The troops of General Villa are said to have commenced the evacuation of Mexico City. Explanation is not given for the evacuation nor is the movement understood here in face of Villa's continued declarations that he and General Zapata are in full accord. It is known that General Obregon, chief general of the Carranza faction, is rapidly approaching the City of Mexico, but the evacuation of the capital by Villa leaves Zapata south of Mexico City somewhere, apparently isolated from Villa and the army of the north; also from the provisional president and "the convention," which is supposed to be the supreme head of the government recognized by Villa and Zapata jointly. Villa's movement north is explained as necessary in order to carry on his campaign against the Carranzistas in northern Mexico, his forces not being large enough to hold the national capital, keep communication open between Juarez and the capital and operate in the field against the Carranzistas at the same time.

#### A Temporary Movement.

Villa's agents here assert that if he is evacuating the capital it is only temporary, and explain that Obregon will be permitted to occupy the city while Villa is campaigning in the north, but that Zapata will move in between Obregon and the Carranza government at Vera Cruz and will co-operate with Villa when the latter is ready to return to the attack upon the city after disposing of the Carranza forces in the north.

Villa himself is now at Aguas Calientes, to which point he returned after having advanced as far south as Quarataro, following the flight of President Gutierrez, while Garza is in charge at Mexico City with the title of provisional president conferred by the convention.

#### Further Significant Moves.

Carranzistas here say that General Murgia, who was prominent in the operations about Guadalajara, is attacking Quarataro. Carranzistas also state that Hermilio Alvarez, Villa's governor of San Luis Potosi, has renounced the convention and has turned over the state government to Carranza.

General Zuaza is advancing on Saltillo and General Angeles has evacuated Monterey and is falling back and concentrating his troops at the Coahuila capital to meet Zuaza.

Colonel Fuentes has been executed by the Villistas. He was Carranza's military governor of Aguas Calientes at the time the convention met in that city. He declared his allegiance to Villa and was later appointed treasurer general of the convention movement.

In this capacity he was intrusted with large funds and some weeks ago is alleged to have decamped with 500,000 pesos. He later was captured in the state of San Luis Potosi and about four days later was executed, according to news brought here.

### VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE

Their Sufferings Added to By Return of Inclement Weather.

Rome, Jan. 21.—A heavy fall of snow in the Avezzano district has greatly increased the suffering of the survivors of the recent earthquake. The flimsy wooden sheds in which thousands of people have been sheltered are little protection against the downfall, and none at all against the bitter cold which accompanies it.

It has been decided to remove the more feeble of those who escaped the quake to Rome and other cities and to provide for them there until normal conditions have been restored in the stricken districts.

Living people still are being taken from the ruins, and it has been surprising that many who seemed likely to have succumbed first have held out the longest. Women and children have been kept alive under the most terrible hardships, whereas men who were stronger died long before the rescuers reached them.

It is now known that the town to suffer most from the quake was Gioia-De-Marsi. Only 700 persons survived out of a population of 3,700. Not a single building is standing in Gioia above the first floor. The ordinary life of some of the stricken towns is beginning again. Thousands are prostrated by horror, however, and are unable to care for themselves at all.

#### Mrs. O'Leary Dies.

Escanaba, Mich., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Maggie O'Leary, who for forty years lived alone in a little farmhouse near here, is dead. Her neighbors declare she was the woman whose cow was credited with having caused the great Chicago fire of 1871.

#### Planning For Extra Session.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Democratic leaders of the house intend to hold a caucus within the next fortnight to perfect plans for the organization of the house in the event that congress is called in special session in the spring.

### MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

She Is Aiding In Sending Relief to the Belgians.



## GIVES ADVICE TO ASSEMBLY

Former President Taft Addresses Legislature.

### TELLS MEMBERS WHAT TO DO

In Passing Through Capital City, the Former President Accepts the Assembly's Invitation to Make a Speech Before That Body and Improves the Opportunity to Offer a Bit of Counsel.

Indianapolis, Jan. 21.—Former President William H. Taft, who spoke before the Indiana general assembly yesterday afternoon, advised economy and greater efficiency in government as a means of meeting the increased public demands for better governmental service. The former president accepted an invitation to address both houses of the legislature when a committee from the house extended an invitation as soon as it was learned that he would be in the city for a few hours on his way to Bloomington to participate in the ceremonies incident to the celebration of foundation day of the Indiana state university.

Mr. Taft's appearance in the house chamber was the occasion for prolonged applause, and his remarks, which were filled with references to the fact that he, a former Republican president, was addressing a Democratic legislative body, elicited much good-natured laughter. When he was introduced by Governor Ralston members of the general assembly arose from their seats and gave him an ovation. Mr. Taft spoke for twenty minutes. The governor paid Mr. Taft a tribute when he said he always had considered the former president a "safe and sane" leader.

#### Taft Warns Legislators.

The former president warned the legislators that from the present time the public will be demanding greater economy and more efficiency in public work and urged that officials apply the business methods of successful individuals to the affairs of state. These results cannot be obtained by legislative bodies, he said, without the aid of expert assistants. He urged that experts be employed to study out the ways of greater economy and efficiency that legislative bodies then follow the advice thus obtained.

Detectives in the employ of Mann have filed charges against seven South Bend men, said to be the leaders of the "trust." Wellington DeClemens and his father, William DeClemens, are said to have confessed to the police that they were the leaders of the gang operating in this city. The identity of the others will be kept secret for the present, it was announced.

#### Many Cities Involved.

Two detectives from outside the city have been working on stolen automobile cases here and in a half dozen other northern Indiana cities for several months. According to Mann, the total number of machines taken in this territory is near 100. It is asserted the cars were stolen, then taken to a garage owned and operated by the "trust," where they were completely changed in appearance. Various parts from cars stolen in this city were placed on cars from other places, the machines were repainted and other changes were made to cover up the tracks of the thieves. Mann has not recovered his car, but has identified certain parts of it on other machines held by the private detectives and the police. Other arrests are to be made outside this city.

#### Further Significant Moves.

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In this capacity he was intrusted with large funds and some weeks ago is alleged to have decamped with 500,000 pesos. He later was captured in the state of San Luis Potosi and about four days later was executed, according to news brought here.

#### A Means to Preservation of Identity in a Pinch.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Indignant that a number of Washington gamblers caught in a raid on a poolroom in Maryland represented themselves as members of congress, Representative Carey of Wisconsin has introduced a resolution providing that each member of the house shall in future wear a badge bearing the inscription "Member of Congress."

There is a good deal of sentiment in the house favorable to the bill. The bill was referred to the house committee on judiciary.

### WOULD TAG CONGRESSMEN

#### NEEDLE CAUSES CHILD'S DEATH.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The Italian freighter Varese was blown up and sunk off Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic. The freighter struck an Austrian mine and went down with all on board.

#### MINE CLAIMS ANOTHER STEAMER.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The Italian freighter Varese was blown up and sunk off Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic. The freighter struck an Austrian mine and went down with all on board.

#### "WETS" RETAKE OHIO TOWN.

Delaware, O., Jan. 21.—Delaware was voted "wet" by a majority of fifty-three, in a local option election. The city, which has a population of 10,000, has been "dry" for six years.

#### NEEDLE CAUSES CHILD'S DEATH.

Rome, Jan. 21.—Florence Gertrude Brinley, aged four, is dead of meningitis, which developed from infection in the child's leg at the point where a part of a needle had become imbedded.

#### NEEDLE AFTER ITS DADDY.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Francis will be the name of President Wilson's grandson, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, who was born at the White House Sunday.

#### MAKES BARLEY CONTRABAND.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21.—The Danish government has decided to confiscate all barley of foreign origin found in the country.

#### KEEP DESTINATION SECRET.

#### Dacia's Owners Ready to Take Chance of Seizure.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.—The steamer Dacia has completed her cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton, and the matter of her sailing is squarely up to the shippers, who have not announced her destination nor the sailing hour.

It is reported the Dacia will go to Bremen or Rotterdam via Norfolk, in which case the British cruiser waiting in the gulf will be disappointed, as the Dacia will hug the three-mile limit up the coast.

### WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p.m. yesterday follow:

City	Temp.	Weather.
Boston	38	Clear
New York	35	Snow
Indianapolis	26	Cloudy
Chicago	22	Cloudy
St. Louis	28	Snow
Omaha	12	Pt. Cloudy
Denver	30	Clear
San Francisco	46	Clear
New Orleans	54	Clear
Washington	34	Pt. Cloudy

## INTENT ON PASSING SHIP PURCHASE BILL

### SENATE LEADERS SHOW THEY ARE IN EARNEST.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Democratic leaders in the senate, under orders from the White House, have decided to resort to drastic methods to push the ship purchase bill through. That measure in an amended form will be put through the upper house within the next two weeks is pretty generally conceded.

Night sessions of the senate probably will be insisted on by the Democratic leaders and a form of "cloture" invoked to prevent Republicans from successfully carrying on their filibuster against the bill. The plan is to hold that when a call is issued for a quorum of senators in the course of a senator's speech the effect of the call will be to take the senator who is speaking from the floor and when he resumes it will be to speak for the second time on the same subject on the same parliamentary day. Under the rules the senator is not permitted to speak more than twice on the same subject in one legislative day without unanimous consent, and by withholding this consent the Democrats can compel a senator occupying the floor to continue speaking to empty seats until he concludes or is exhausted. The effect of this ruling will be to cut out calls for a quorum and enable the Democratic senators and others so disposed to repair to cloakrooms or committee rooms while a senator is speaking and not be hastily called for a quorum.

The Republicans admit that it will be impossible for them to maintain a successful filibuster against a ship purchase bill against such a ruling.

### HOOSIER LADS HONORED

Youthful "Corn Kings" Given a Trip to Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Six Indiana boy champions in corn club work have arrived here to stay for the remainder of the week.

The six boys, in charge of J. D. Harper, are to visit the White House this afternoon, where they hope to meet the president. Friday they are to meet Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. The boys include Earl S. McClure of Knox county, Wayland Ziesness of Lake county, Arthur Trout of Delaware county, Roy McAhrens of Rush county, Roy Friedendorf of Bartholomew county, and Fred Thimas of Posey county, who won the state championship for boy corn growers.

#### TO EXTEND AERONAUTIC SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The naval appropriation bill was reported in the senate with a provision calling for \$1,000,000 for aeronautics.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS



## AUTOMOBILES —AND— Accessories

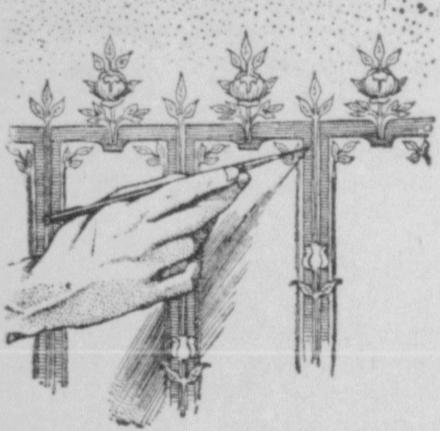
Have you seen  
**The NEW BUICK**  
The Car of Class.  
**STEWART'S GARAGE.**  
Phone 261. Open day and night.

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## When the Room Is Attractive

cosy and bright, you can depend upon it that the wall paper is the right kind. There is everything in having your wall paper well chosen. We have so many kinds that it is easy to make a selection and get just what you want, at almost any price you want to pay. The next time you repair a room, call on us.

**Miller's Book Store**  
20 West Second St.

## Fine Weather For Colds

It's awfully easy to take a cold these snowy days. It's just as easy to get rid of it, when you use

### Erganbright's ColdBouncers

(In the Orange Box)

A prompt and certain relief and cure for all colds, lagrippe and other feverish conditions. We make these ourselves, we know what goes into them, and we have no hesitancy in guaranteeing them.

**J. R. Erganbright**  
Successor to A. J. Pellems  
Druggist and Apothecary  
Seymour, Indiana

## Attention!

We do all kinds of cleaning for ladies and gentlemen.

French Dry, Chemical and Steam Cleaning. Make your clothes look new. We call for and deliver to all parts of the city. Phone 468.

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Coal and Kindling  
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Trunks, suit cases and all baggage and light hauling promptly attended to. Leave orders Phone No. 1.

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## THE REPUBLICAN

AY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

### DAILY.

One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... 2.50  
Three Months ..... 1.25  
One Month ..... .45  
One Week ..... .10

### WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance ..... \$1.00

## REQUIREMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

County Superintendent Says They  
Must Have Licenses in Vocational Subjects.

## RULES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Agent Who as Recently  
Appointed Will Outline  
Such Courses.

In view of the fact that teachers in county schools are now required under the state law to have a license to teach such subjects considerable interest is taken in the requirement of the Indiana department of public instruction. In a short time Jackson county will have a county agricultural agent who will be ready at all times to confer with teachers relative to the presentation of such courses and who will be a valuable aid in arrangement for them. The schools in this county are giving much attention to the agricultural courses and also to work in domestic science. Manual training has not been taken up generally in the township schools.

Relative to the requirements of state educational department along vocational education lines J. E. Payne, county superintendent, has issued the following statement for the press in which he has selected the most important requirements.

The following synopsis taken from a recent bulletin issued by the State Department of Public Instruction upon vocational subjects, will be of interest to the teachers of Jackson county:

All teachers are required to have license in any or all vocational subjects they are required to teach. The examination in vocational subjects may be taken at the same time other subjects are taken or alone.

Special state or county license in practical art subjects must be attached to the state or county license where issued to be valid, and are issued for one year only.

The examination in practical art subject does not affect the payment of fees, and no extra fee will be required of regular teachers taking an examination in practical art subjects only.

Teachers holding state life license or State Normal diplomas are required to take an examination in practical art subjects they are required to teach, unless such diploma or license included special training in these subjects.

These examinations will be held in the examination room on the last Saturday of the first eight months of the year. The examination room will be open at 7:30 a. m. The examination will begin not later than 8:00 a. m. Teachers must be prompt. The first part of the examination must be completed by noon. There will be an intermission of thirty minutes at noon. The second part of the examination will be closed at 5:30 p. m. No trial paper except the manuscript will be permitted.

Applicants from other counties must present a written permit from their County Superintendent or the manuscript will not be accepted. Applicants must present certificates of training before a license will be issued.

All manuscripts are designated by number. A manuscript containing the author's name will not be graded. Strangers must be identified both as to given and surnames. Music is required in this county and should be checked on the common school manuscript when sent to the State Department.

### Different Now.

"He's sure that the people can't be trusted to act wisely in great public matters."

"That so? Only last week I heard him telling that he believed in the people."

"I know. He was running for office then, and most of them voted for the other fellow."—Detroit Free Press.

### Uniting Facilities.

"Notice the girl over there dancing? Trim little craft, eh?"

"Yes, and besides being a trim little craft I notice she is also something of a skipper as well."—Baltimore American

Miss Elizabeth Jobstvogt received an announcement today of the marriage of Frank Clements to Miss Minnie Koop, at Bertram, Cal., Jan. 7, 1915. Mrs. Clements formerly lived in Seymour.

**Buckwheat and Pancake Flour and Maple Syrup. The Mode.**

## FINAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SECOND LYCEUM NUMBER

Miss Marjory Lacey Will Present  
"Every Woman" at Majestic  
Friday Night.

By United Press.

The Lyceum Entertainment committee is making final arrangements for the appearance tomorrow evening of Miss Marjory Lacey in an interpretation of the well known morality play, "Every Woman," this being the second number on this winter's course. The Majestic Theatre has been secured for the entertainment and the sale of seats assures a good attendance. The committee announces that there will be plenty of seats for those who have not reserved theirs, as six rows of seats were not reserved. The sale of season tickets assured crowds that would be too large for any hall or church in town, making it imperative to secure the theatre, and the minimum fee received from the extra charge for reserved seats only partly covers the additional expense of securing the theatre.

Miss Lacey is one of the younger of the Redpath artists, but it is rapidly making a reputation which bids fair to place her among the very best within a few years. Her interpretation of "Every Woman" has been pronounced a wonderful bit of character acting by audiences and critics wherever she has appeared.

The play is from the pen of Walter Browne, a young man who died before he realized the success and popularity which his work achieved.

In speaking of the play, Mr. Browne said: "Every Woman is not a sermon in disguise, but a modern morality play intended to afford pleasure and entertainment; at the same time it is hoped that it may be found to contain some clean and wholesome moral lessons."

The remaining three numbers on the course will come in March. On the 4th of that month Mr. Montaville Flowers, the noted orator lecturer and reader, will deliver his new lecture, "Color Guard and Picket Line." On the 10th, the Musical Maids, a company of six young ladies will give a program of vocal and instrumental selections, readings, drills, etc., and on the 31st, the Hon. W. J. Nolan of Minnesota will close the course with his humorous lecture entitled "Father Adams and Brother Bill."

### Victrola Concert.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of the First Baptist church invite the music lovers to a Victrola recital at Mrs. Jas. H. Bouke's home, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, on Friday afternoon, January 22, at three o'clock.

The following program will be given:

Violin—Swanee River ..... Foster  
Kriesler

Violin—Souvenir ..... Drelna

Violin—Maude Powell

Victrol Orchestra—Firefly Waltzes

..... Frim

Victrol Orchestra—Glow-worm

..... Lenke

Flute Duet—Tilt's Serenade ..... Tilt

Leofsky and Martin

Flute, Harp and Violin—Love's Old

Sweet Song ..... Molloy

Vessellas Band—Hungarian Rhapsody

..... Liszt

Roses In June ..... Bingham

Reed Miller

Killarney—Irish Song ..... Balfe

Good-Bye ..... Tosti

John McCormac

Forgotten ..... Sunonomous

Eugene Cowles

Miserere—Trovatore ..... Verdi

Corusca and Alida

Cradle Song ..... Humperdinck

Frances Alida

The Swallows ..... Bingham

Alma Gluck

Whispering Hope ..... Hawthorne

Stille Nacht, Herlige Nacht ..... Gruber

The Rosary ..... Nevin

Shuman-Heink

An offering for pipe organ fund is asked.

Prices 25 and 35 Cents

Reserved seats, 10c, ready Tuesday, January 19, 5 o'clock, at Carter's Drug Store.

In presenting Miss Marjory Lacey in Every Woman, we feel that we are doubly fulfilling our obligation to the public: First, in introducing an attractive, competent and worthy young artist; Second, in providing a means by which the masses of our people may listen to an artistic and forceful interpretation of the most wonderful play of the hour—a story that grips, that dispels the allurements of the stage and high life, and one that every young person especially should hear.

To quote from the author, Walter Browne:

"Every Woman is not a sermon in disguise, but a modern morality play intended to afford pleasure and entertainment. At the same time it is hoped that it may be found to contain some clean and wholesome moral lessons."

## BARGAINS GALORE

at the COUNTRY STORE  
While the Big January  
Clearance Sale Is On.

PAY CASH—the Difference Is Yours

Capewell Horse Nails, any size, 5-pound box for ..... 85c  
\$10.00 Coal Heating Stove nicely nickel, now ..... \$6.98  
\$12.00 Coal Heating Stove nicely nickel, now ..... \$7.50  
No. 8 Cast Iron Cook Stove, bargain, at ..... \$10.98  
\$35.00 Steel Range, sale price ..... 25.00

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Rubbers and Shoes except Ball Band.

**RAY R. KEACH**  
East Second Street SEYMORE, IND.

### IT TURNS NIGHT

### INTO DAY

rivaling Old Sol himself in brilliancy. The tungsten lamp is as far ahead of old-fashioned methods of lighting as the modern express train is of the old stage coach. These are progressive times. Join the spirit of the times and consult us about wiring your house for electric light.

**Neal Electric Co.**



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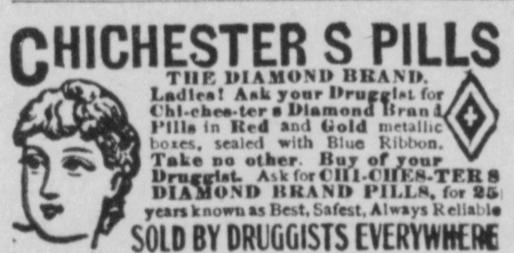
At this time there are many inferior shoes offered for sale, but we offer nothing but genuine Calfskin, Vici Kid or Kangaroo leathers, and stand back of every pair we sell. Better see our line before buying.

Dress Shoes \$4.00 and \$5.00 only.

Special Work Shoes \$3.00 to \$5.00

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**J. G. LAUPUS,**  
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**GRUEN**  
VeriThinWatch

## GREAT CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE

Considerable Emphasis Placed an Interference With American Car-  
goes at High Sea.

By United Press.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—With considerable emphasis placed upon the subject of interference with American cargoes, the National Foreign Trade Convention begins today the first, of a two days' constructive conference upon foreign trade conditions. Commercial, industrial, financial and transportation men are represented among the delegates and speakers.

John Bassett Moore, formerly counselor to the State Department, will speak on "Problems Arising in War and Commerce," an address based upon a close study of the subject and dealing with the present controversy between belligerent countries and neutral shippers. His address will be discussed by men like D. W. Kemper of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Henry Howard, vice-president of the Merrimac Chemical Company of Boston.

Trade opportunities with the Near East will be described by J. Wylie Brown, executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant at Constantinople. Brown is making a special trip to the United States to organize branches of the Levant Chamber in cities of the rank of New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, and this city. Brown says that conditions in the near future will furnish an unusual chance for American exporters.

The difficulties of the smaller manufacturers and producers are to be considered at the conference by a discussion, "Problems of the Smaller Manufacturers and Merchant in developing Foreign Trade," with W. C. Downs United States commercial attaché for Australia, as leader. He will be followed by such experts as H. C. Lewis, manager of the National Paper and Type Company and C. D. Mitchell of the Chattanooga Plough Company.

The merchant marine is on the program for discussion by James J. Hill and Welding Ring, ex-president of the New York Produce Exchange.

Educators like Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University, Prof. J. W. Jenks of New York University and Prof. G. L. Swiggett of the University of Tennessee and bankers like James B. Forgan of Chicago, Benjamin Joy of Boston, James K. Lynch of San Francisco and A. W. Ferguson general manager of R. G. Dan & Company are on the program.

The opening address will be delivered by Secretary of Commerce W. C. Redfield and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation will speak on general foreign trade conditions. Other prominent men will be heard in short speeches and the conference will be divided into small sections for practical work.

**St. Paul Evangelical Church.**

On account of the manifest interest in the special meetings at the German Methodist church now being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Schruff, it will be impossible for him to get away on Sunday evening, Jan. 24th, to show the pictures on the Life of Christ at St. Paul church.

H. R. Booche, Pastor.

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

## PERSONAL.

David O. Dunn went to Medora this morning.

Carl G. Weddell went to Medora this morning on business.

Mrs. John Page and daughter have returned from a visit with relatives in Cincinnati.

Miss Roma Short, of Bedford, has come to spend the week with Miss May Kelley.

Miss Martha Vondelingen went to Medora this morning to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Ida Woodmansee went to Brownstown this morning to attend the Klaus-Rodman wedding.

Mrs. J. H. Goss came from Medora Wednesday afternoon to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry Schwab.

Mrs. Susan Clark went to Kurtz this morning to spend the week-end with her daughter and family.

Judge O. O. Swails, F. W. Wesner and John M. Lewis went to Brownstown this morning to attend court.

Mrs. C. M. Meyers and Mrs. Jesse Cox and children went to Brownstown this morning to spend the day.

Miss Mary Waller returned to her home in Washington this morning after a visit with Miss Dorothy Milburn.

Earl Prall will go to Indianapolis Monday to enter the Central Business College to complete his business education.

L. E. Clegg, representative of the Central Business College, of Indianapolis, was in the city today on business.

Prof. and Mrs. Martin Farris, of Sheridan, were here this afternoon and went to Crothersville to visit her parents.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley returned to Brownstown this morning after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Martin.

Mrs. Claude Purkhiser and daughter went to Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon to visit her mother for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Baker and children returned to their home in Memphis this morning after spending the past week here with relatives and friends.

Dr. Lillian Collier, of Louisville, was here this morning on her way to Tunnelton to spend a few days with her niece.

Edward Howell, who has been visiting his family here, left this afternoon for East St. Louis, Mo., where he has employment.

Mrs. Della Henderson returned to Cincinnati this afternoon after spending several days here with her aunt, Mrs. C. Henderson.

Oliver Cooley, who has been here for a few days the guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles G. Martin, returned to his home in Versailles.

Mrs. Alvin Ellis and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Sarah McClellan and family, returned to their home in New Albany today.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Siebert returned to her home in Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon, after a visit here with A. J. Siebert and family.

Miss Mary McMeekin, who has been here for the past week the guest of Mrs. James Fislar, left this morning for her home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Clarence Reynolds, who has been visiting relatives at Reddington and Azalia, was here this morning enroute to her home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Norman and children, of Vincennes, were here this morning and went to Crothersville on account of the illness of a relative.

Miss Katherine Pierce came from Sullivan, Ill., this afternoon and after a visit here, will go to North Vernon on an extended visit with relatives.

Mrs. Fannie Thompson and daughter, of New Washington, were here this morning on their way home from Crothersville, where they visited Dr. Adair and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Carter arrived home today from Amarillo, Tex., where they have been for several months the guests of their son, Ben Carter, and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller and son left this afternoon for their home in Clarinda, Iowa, after a visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Miller and also relatives at Brownstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Massman and grandson, John Massman, who have been visiting Mrs. W. G. Geile and family since Saturday, returned to their home in Cincinnati this morning.

The opening address will be delivered by Secretary of Commerce W. C. Redfield and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation will speak on general foreign trade conditions.

Other prominent men will be heard in short speeches and the conference will be divided into small sections for practical work.

**JANUARY TERM TO CLOSE THIS WEEK**  
(Continued from first page)

in which the plaintiff was to secure a loan of \$5,000 for the defendant and for such services he was to receive three and one-half per cent. The plaintiff alleges that he negotiated for the said loan but that the defendant refused to accept it and the plaintiff seeks to recover the amount of his commission, \$175.

# 20 Per Cent. Or One-fifth Off

On All Suits,  
Overcoats, Mackinaws,  
Balmacaans,  
Underwear, Sweaters  
and Wool Shirts.

## Adolph Steinwedel

"Pay Less and Dress Better"

**YOU WILL FIND**  
The Right Piece of Jewelry  
at the Right Price at  
**Meseke's Jewelry Shop**

### The Jamaican Mind.

During the early period of the work on the Panama Canal many switchmen were injured by jumping on and off trains in motion on the Panama Railroad. There were on the Zone police force many West Indians who were trained and capable men, but incurably literal. An order was issued to the force to arrest any person found jumping on or off a train in motion, and the next day two West Indian policemen brought into a police station a white man who was struggling fiercely to break away from them.

"What have you arrested him for?" asked the police sergeant who was on duty.

"For jumping on and off the rear of a train, sah," one of the policemen replied.

"The blamed fools!" cried the arrested man. "I'm the brakeman!"

On one occasion a Jamaican boy who was a switch tender in Culebra Cut, was found asleep with his head resting on the rails of the switch. "Dat's all right, boss," said the boy, when wakened. "No train can get by here without me knowin' it!"

Another boy who had been instructed to switch to a certain track all dirt trains that came out of the Cut, let a long train of dump cars

start by one the wrong track before

the train was split in two and several of the cars were derailed. "Why," the boy protested sadly, when he was rebuked, "I saved half de train, anyway!"—Joseph B. Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in The Youth's Companion.

### New Books.

The Library had added the following books:

Adult.

Bosher—How it Happened.

Buck—Call of the Cumberlands.

Bindloss—Vane of the Timberlands.

Juvenile.

Griswold—Winds of Deal.

Porter—Story of Mareo.

Habberston—Helen's Babies.

Blaidsell—Pretty Polly Flinders.

Literature.

Lamb—Tales from Shakespeare.

Boy Scouts and Pathfinders.

The Boy Scouts and Pathfinders will meet at the high school gymnasium Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

j21d

### Feed and Coal.

Delivered to any part of town.

Phone 193. Chas. Vogel. fl18d

YOU PUT IT  
DOWN IN



When you order your coal from us you can always depend upon securing the right quality promptly and at lowest market prices. We are serving those who want the best. Are we serving you? If not, try a ton of our coal.

Raymond City at \$4.25 per Ton.

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COAL AND ICE  
PHONE No. 4.



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for the better class of buildings should be carefully selected and well seasoned, because the lumber dealer evades the specifications. Such is never the case however, with lumber furnished by The Seymour Planing Mill. We value our reputation for fair and honest dealing and live up to it.

**SEYMORE PLANING MILL CO.**  
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WE WIN THE RACE  
when it comes to competing for mill work orders. We are the largest producers of mill work of quality in this vicinity. We are improving our equipment every day and if you want to know about the cost of making anything in the way of mill work, communicate with us.

**The Travis Carter Co.**

## Loans

Made on Household Goods, Pianos, Stock and Investments. Agent in office Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday till noon.

17 1/2 E. Second St. Over Carter's Bike Store. Phone 528.

**SEYMORE LOAN CO.**

**Geo. F. Meyer**  
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"Will Go on Your Bond"  
Will write any kind of  
INSURANCE  
CLARK B. DAVIS  
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Suits  
AND  
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AT  
\$10 to \$16.50  
Some are the  
GREAT  
Clothcraft  
LINE.  
A fair sample can be  
seen in our show  
window.  
**Thomas Clothing Co.**



CLOTHCRAFT  
All Wool Clothes

# ROUMANIAN ARMY REGARDED AS ONE OF BEST IN ALL EUROPE

Until Recently Was Looked  
Upon as Silent Ally of  
Germany and Aus-  
tria-Hungary.

Declared That There Are In-  
creasing Indications That  
She Will Join With  
the Allies.

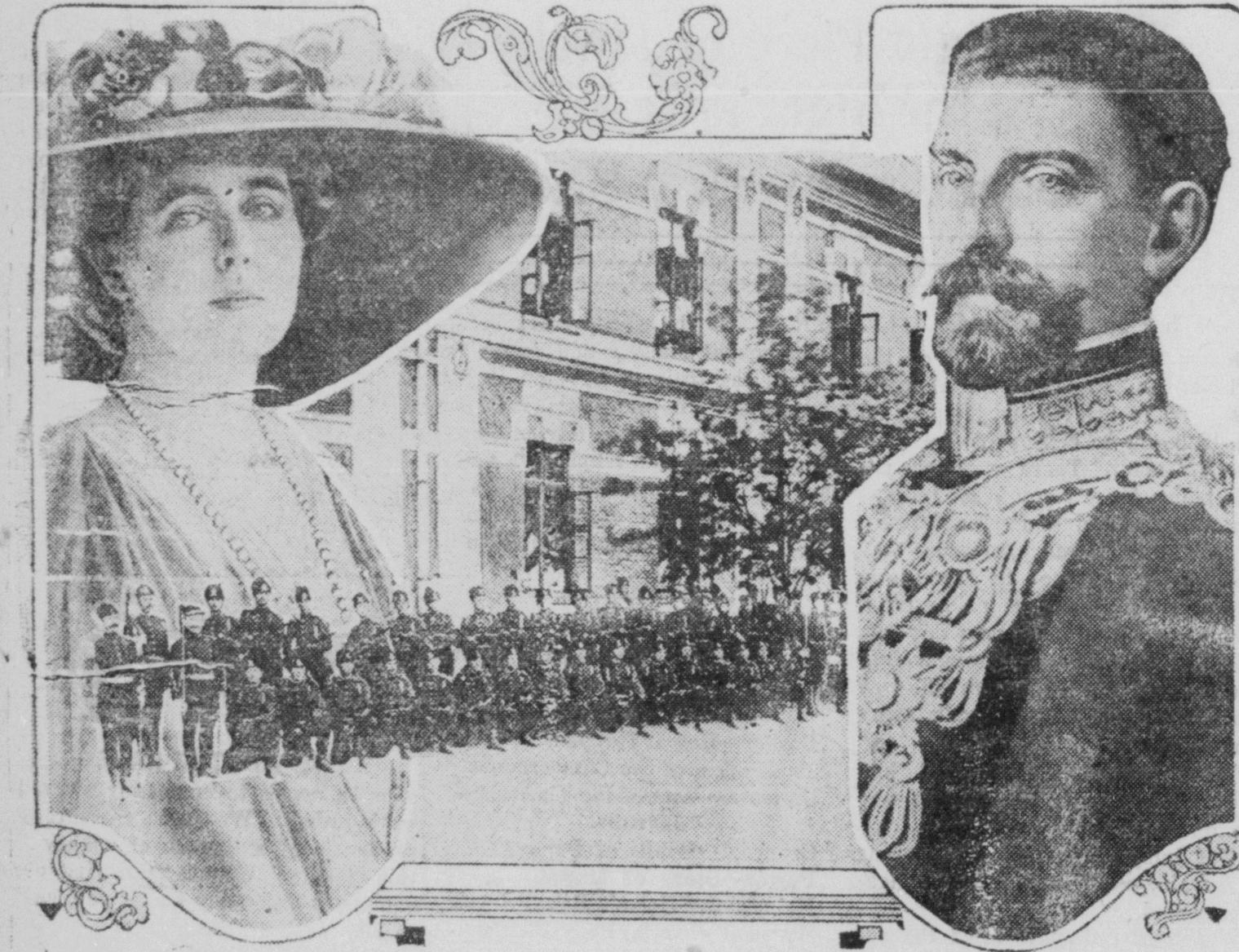
HERE are increasing indications of the early participation of Roumania in the European war, thus bringing into play another party to the combination against the Teutonic powers contemplated by Great Britain, France and Russia.

Difficulties confronted the allies in the earlier stages of the war in furnishing munitions, equipment and other necessities of war beyond those required for their own immediate needs.

These difficulties now have been surmounted, it is said, and the obstacle which hitherto has blocked full Roumanian mobilization has been removed with the arrival in that country of the requisite supplies for the equipment and provisioning of the 600,000 men which she is able to put into the field. It is said that arrangements have been completed also for the financing of these operations.

#### Wonderful Force.

The Roumanian army is a wonderful force and would be a great help to the allies should it be turned loose in their behalf. When King Charles went to Roumania in 1866 he found an army consisting of raw levies. It was not uniformed, and a part of it was equipped with such medieval weapons as pikes. Charles had been trained under



KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AND TYPE OF ROUMANIAN INFANTRY.

the famous Moltke and had served with distinction in the Danish war of 1864. One of his first steps was the reorganization of the army according to his own notions.

He obtained from his suzerain, the sultan, "blissfully unconscious of the use to which they were to be put," permission to organize a militia of 30,000 men. This was the nucleus of his army. It won its spurs at Plevna.

In 1870 a constitution was proclaimed at Constantinople. One of the details of this constitution was its assumption of the indivisibility and unity of the empire. At Bukharest indignation became intense, for the rule of Prince Charles had led the Roumanians to consider their allegiance to the sultan a pure formality. Why not declare their independence? Here was an excuse for asserting it. By way of preparation a secret convention was signed with Russia in April, 1877, permitting the czar, always keen in a project for opening a highway to the Mediterranean, to march troops across the Roumanian territory. This was desirable just at the moment, for the Turks had been committing massacres in the Bulgarian provinces the previous year and had given Russia a pretext for war through the opportunity to offer relief to the Christian subjects of the sultan in that region.

Having this arrangement with Russia, the Roumanians declared war on their suzerain and offered the czar the use of their freshly trained army. At first the Russians declined the offer, confident that they could whip the Turks with one hand tied behind them. Osman Pasha proved to be a more difficult problem than the Russians had expected to find him, and after mobilizing twice as many men as they took into the fray at first and suffering terrible losses the czar appealed to Prince Charles to cross the Danube somewhere, anywhere, and come to the aid of brother Christians. Prince Charles marched with his army, and the Russians were glad to give him command of the combined forces in front of Plevna. The Roumanian army, filled with the zeal of youth, was put before the most powerful of the Turkish fortresses, the famous Gravitz. The Roumanians took it and added to their laurels by holding it.

Every Soldier a Hero.

Next to his desperate fighting and brilliant showing at Plevna the Roumanian soldier points with pride to the glorious battle of Giurgevo, fought Aug. 13, 1878. The Roumanian ruler was the celebrated Michael the Brave, still sung in ballad and story as the great conqueror and welder of his country. This battle was fought in a narrow defile and has been called the Thermopylae of Roumania. It was the Turk—it is always the Turk in any Balkan fight—who advanced upon the little Roumanian band posted near Bokharest. The grand vizier who led the sultan's forces unfurled the standard of the prophet to incite Ottoman valor.

Michael performed prodigies of brav-

ery, with his single arm slaying nearly a score, the amazons have it. Every Roumanian soldier conducted himself like a hero. Three pushas were killed, and the grand vizier himself narrowly escaped death in the marshes on the retreat. The sultan was so impressed with the fighting qualities of the Roumanian battler that he was glad to make peace and in the following year sent a splendid embassy to treat with the prince he could not conquer.

This great victory was not the first of Michael's against the Turks by any means. Roumania's ruler was always claimed for vassal by the successful sultans. In 1593 an army of 40,000 was sent to depose him. The Roumanian soldier smashed it, and twice afterward the same fate overtook Turkish troops sent to impose punishment and disaster on the Wallachians, as the men of the province were more often called. Once, in fact, Michael anticipated an invasion and, learning of the distant approach of the sultan's army crossed the Danube on the ice and routed the enemy utterly. In this battle, aided by the Moldavian Prince Aaron, he took great booty, and con sternation reigned in Constantinople.

Another militant ruler and diplomatist of whom the Roumanian soldier is proud was Mirtschea the Old. After the famous battle of Nikopolis in 1396 in which the Turk gained a great victory over the medieval Balkan and other confederate peoples, the sultan sent an army into Wallachia. It was supposed that the defeated and disheartened condition of the Roumanians would make them easy prey. Under the stirring rallying cry of Mirtschea they turned on the invaders and drove them back over the frontier. Another ruler held in high repute was Stephen the Great, who led the Roumanian soldier from the Moldavian province to a complete victory at Racova in 1475. The Turk, as usual, being the enemy that was vanquished.

The Dacian or Latin descent of the Roumanians is highly regarded by

the world.

Following this war universal military service was instituted in Roumania as a means of defense against Russia and the other Slavs by which she is surrounded. Frontier defenses are erected. In building the railway system with which Roumania is equipped military strategy was taken into consideration. There is only one railroad leading into Russia, while the roads entering Hungary are located wherever commerce demands. A nucleus of a navy has been placed on the Black sea. Military service is compulsory. Between the years of nineteen and twenty-one the youths receive a certain amount of primary training. At twenty-one they are called to the colors and enter the regular army. They serve for two years in the infantry and three in the other arms of the service. For the succeeding four or five years they are entered in the first reserve. They are then transferred

to the second reserve and are afterward enrolled in the territorial corps. By the time he has reached forty-two years and the end of his service a Roumanian has been at the call of the state for twenty-one years. The fortifications are armed with numerous heavy guns.

In the second Balkan war Roumania mobilized her army July 3, 1913. War against Bulgaria was declared July 10. Siliștră was occupied the very next day. Then followed a swift, conquering march through Czar Ferdinand's territory. Whatever opposition there was was swept aside decisively. Day after day the advance was only limited by the physical powers of the Roumanian soldier in marching; fighting only hurried him faster.

By July 31 the Roumanian outposts were within twenty miles of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

This remarkable progress was too much to overcome. Ferdinand cried armistice, and armistice began that very date. Twenty-four hours longer and the Roumanian soldier would have been in the Bulgarian soldier's chief

quarters. They trace it back through the carvings on the column of Trajan at Rome, which is an epitome in marble of the conquest of the Roumanians. There are nearly 3,000 human figures on this column, all relating to the ancient people of the little Balkan kingdom. Trajan's legions were left as a buffer against the invasions of Goths, Huns, Tartars, Turks and Mongols. They married the Dacian women, who were already famed as the mothers of the mighty men of brawn and courage who became trained gladiators for exhibition in the Roman arena.

#### Celebrated His Triumph.

This was A. D. 105. Trajan celebrated his triumph over Dacia and its annexation to the Roman empire with games that lasted 123 days, during which 11,000 wild beasts and 10,000 Dacian gladiators, made prisoners during the invasion, were killed. The descendants of these Dacians have held their ground on the spot where they first met the Roman legionaries. They are proud of the blend with the conqueror and point out that they are of

Latin and not Slav ancestry for nearly twenty centuries. They give Latin names to their children. They celebrate many ancient Roman holidays, wearing robes in imitation of the world conquerors. Even their oxen and horses are frequently called Cassius and Brutus and Caesar. There are bridge piers still standing that supported bridges constructed over the Danube by the Romans, and on a road along that river there is still a bronze tablet setting forth the achievements of Trajan.

And the Roumanian soldier will even point you back and beyond this, when his forefathers were known as Dacian barbarians. Ancient historians called them the bravest and most honorable of all the Balkan tribes. Thucydides tells of the ancient Dacian's prowess as a mounted archer and the way his soldier of those days resisted the attack of the Persian King Darius.

And now it remains to be seen whether, with her highly efficient military force, Roumania will take sides with the allies against her tutor and in return reap Transylvania and the Bokharest, inhabited by Roumanians.

Michael performed prodigies of brav-

# TEST NEW DEVICE TO STOP WRECKS

Experts See Locomotive Avoid Collision Automatically.

## INVENTED BY TELEGRAPHER.

Based on Block Signal System—Train In One Block Cannot Enter Block Ahead if Train Is In That Block and if Track Ahead Is Obstructed Gradually Comes to a Standstill.

A locomotive—No. 47 of the Long Island railroad, Harry Lefferts' stand-by—hitched itself to President Ralph Peters' old special car (of wood) in New York and set out at twenty-eight miles an hour to run down another locomotive that stood peacefully on an empty stretch of track near Garden City, on Long Island.

After he had set No. 47 going Harry Lefferts leaned out the cab window and paid not the least attention to anything anywhere. As his locomotive neared a first class collision its whistle blew, the steam went off, the air went on and No. 47 eased down gradually to a standstill without Lefferts or any one else moving a finger.

That was the third successful test in one hour of a new device to prevent train collisions. After it was over A. Bierck, representing President Peters of the Long Island road, said:

"The tests have been successful, more so perhaps than could have been expected. The Long Island and Pennsylvania roads will undoubtedly make further tests, and if the invention stands up under them they will adopt it."

#### Experts See Test.

Besides Mr. Bierck, who is the Long Island's general auditor, L. S. Wells, superintendent of electrical operation for the two roads; H. E. Lewis, the Long Island's general trainmaster, and G. P. Williams, assistant to the Long Island's chief engineer, watched the tests. With them was James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, who has bought a controlling interest in the invention, and Anthony J. Casale, the inventor.

Casale, a native of Naples, was a telegraph operator in Italy. He came to this country fourteen years ago and has worked on his invention ever since. It was when he came to the Knickerbocker as a telegrapher fifteen months ago, with his apparatus nearly perfect, that he found a backer in Mr. Regan.

Alden W. Welch, associate editor of the Engineering News; newspaper reporters and motion picture men made up the rest of the party.

Casale's invention is based on the block signal system. A train in one block cannot enter the block ahead if a train is in that block or if the track ahead is broken or obstructed or if a station agent throws a switch.

At the end of each block of track are two short stretches of third rail on both sides of the track. Shoes on the locomotive make the contact with these bits of rail. If the track ahead is clear the circuit formed carries so slight a current that nothing in the locomotive is affected. But if a train is in the block ahead or the track is broken or the station agent has thrown a switch the circuit formed by the on rushing train is so short that a more powerful current flows. This current first blows the locomotive's whistle and then shuts off the steam and applies the emergency brakes.

#### Batteries in Locomotive.

Those who know a little about electricity will understand when it is said that this is accomplished by ten batteries in the locomotive with three solenoid coils and three relays. The first relay operates when the track is broken or the invention itself is out of order. It shuts off steam and applies the brakes. This is the relay by which a station agent can stop a train that has gone past a signal. The second relay, which works with a train in the block ahead, blows the locomotive's whistle. The third acts like the first to shut off steam and apply the brakes. One of the great points is the placing of batteries in the locomotive where they can be renewed without trouble.

#### LEARNED WORM AT HARVARD.

One Eyed Pete Learns by Experience What Road to Travel.

An educated worm is the last word in Harvard's circles of learning.

One Eyed Pete is his name. He thinks like human being. Professor R. M. Yerkes, who adopted Pete, rigged up a device full of holes like a cheese. At one end of one large hole were two other paths, one of which led to a comfortable resting place. The other was charged with electricity.

Pete took the wrong road thrice and was shocked each time. Now he avoids this aperture and always takes the hole to the right.

#### Biggest Map of Canal.

Members of the isthmian canal commission had before them for inspection what is said to be the largest relief map ever made, representing the Panama canal on a scale of one foot to a mile. The map, which is fifty feet by ten, was completed by George Washington, to whom the contract for the work was given by the commission. It will be shipped to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

## PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE FLIGHT OF DIAZ.

F. I. de la Barra, April 23, 1911.  
Francisco I. Madero, Nov. 6, 1911.  
to Feb. 15, 1913.  
Victoriano Huerta, Feb. 19, 1913, to July 15, 1914.  
Francisco Carbajal, July 15, 1914.  
to Aug. 12, 1914.  
Venustiano Carranza, Aug. 12, 1914, to Nov. 10, 1914.  
Eulalio Gutiérrez, Nov. 10, 1914, to Jan. 16, 1915.  
Roque Gonzales Garza, Jan. 16, 1915.

\*The Constitutional party does not recognize the presidency of either Huerta, Carbajal or Gutiérrez. It maintains that as they were not legally chosen by the people, according to the constitution, the country was under the rule of the first chief of the Constitutional army, Venustiano Carranza.

## GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA A GIANT.

Basil Miles Gives Pen Portrait of Towering Military Commander.

At the feast of the Prebrashenski regiment in St. Petersburg shortly after the Russian-Japanese war Sir Ian Hamilton was watching the great world arrive, one after another. He himself was present as a distinguished British general. Both individually and collectively the Russian guards officers are a fine lot. But he suddenly ejaculated, "By Jove, who's that?" He pointed to a towering figure at least six feet four in height, with close cropped black hair shot through with gray, short, pointed Vandyke beard, extraordinary length of limb, but lean and graceful, with exceptional ease and power of movement—a magnificent figure of man. It was the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, says Basil Miles in the World's Work.

The grand duke, now commander in chief of the armies of Russia, was born the year after the Crimean war and was fifty-eight last October. But he still radiates an impression of easy power and strength. His grandfather was the son of that Czar Nicholas I, whose physique was famous in Europe. When a mob gathered in the Sadovaya in those early days a story is still current of how the great czar drove to the scene, got out of his carriage and strode out along, gigantic and threatening, and with a single mighty roar produced a stunned silence through which he lectured the huddled crowd like a stern but just father and sent them away taunted. His great-grandson inherits much of his physical power. Although the military career of the Grand Duke Nicholas has attracted little attention outside of Russia, largely because he has concentrated whole heartedly on each phase as he met it, his present supreme command is nevertheless the logical result of a consistent rise through all ranks, not because but almost in spite of his imperial blood.

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# The Call of the Cumberlands

By Charles Neville Buck

With Illustrations  
from Photographs of Scenes  
in the Play

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## CHAPTER XV.

The Honorable Abe Smithers was not the regular judge of the circuit which numbered Hixon among its county seats. The elected incumbent was ill, and Smithers had been named as his pro-tem successor. Callomb climbed to the second story of the frame bank building and pounded loudly on a door, which bore the bold-typed shingle:

"*Asa Smithers, Attorney-at-Law.*"

The temporary judge admitted a visitor in uniform, whose countenance was stormy with indignant protest. The judge himself was placid and smiling. The lawyer, who was for the time being exalted to the bench, hoped to ascend it more permanently by the votes of the Hollman faction, since only Hollman votes were counted. He was a young man of powerful physique with a face ruggedly strong and honest.

Callomb stood for a moment inside the door and when he spoke it was to demand crisply:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"About what, captain?" inquired the other, mildly.

"Is it possible you haven't heard? Since yesterday noon two murders have been added to the holocaust. You represent the courts of law. I represent the military arm of the state. Are we going to stand by and see this go on?"

The judge shook his head, and his visage was sternly thoughtful and hypocritical. He did not mention that he had just come from conference with the Hollman leaders. He did not explain that the venire he had drawn from the jury drum had borne a singularly solid Hollman complexion.

"Until the grand jury acts I don't see that we can take any steps."

"And," stormed Captain Callomb, "the grand jury will, like former grand juries, lie down in terror and inactivity. Either there are no courageous men in your county, or these panels are selected to avoid including them."

Judge Smithers' face darkened. If he was a moral coward, he was at least a coward crouching behind a seeming of fearlessness.

"Captain," he said, coolly, but with a dangerous hint of warning, "I don't see that your duties include contempt of court."

"No!" Callomb was now thoroughly angered, and his voice rose. "I am sent down here subject to your orders, and it seems you are also subject to orders. Here are two murders in a day, capping a climax of 20 years of bloodshed. You have information as to the arrival of a man known as a desperado with a grudge against the two dead men, yet you know of no steps to take. Give me the word and I'll go out and bring that man, and any others you name, to your bar of justice—if it is a bar of justice! For God's sake, give me something else to do than to bring in prisoners to be shot down in cold blood."

The judge sat balancing a pencil on his extended forefinger, as though it were a scale of justice.

"You have been heated in your language, sir," he said, sternly, "but it is a heat arising from an indignation which I share. Consequently, I pass it over. I cannot instruct you to arrest Samson South before the grand jury has accused him. The law does not contemplate hasty or unadvised action. All men are innocent until proven guilty. If the grand jury wants South, I'll instruct you to go and get him. Until then, you may leave my part of the work to me."

His honor rose from his chair.

"You can at least give this grand jury such instructions on murder as will point out their duty. You can assure them that the militia will protect them. Through your prosecutor you can bring evidence to their attention, you—"

"If you will excuse me," interrupted his honor, dryly, "I'll judge of how I am to charge my grand jury. I have been in communication with the family of Mr. Purvy, and it is not their wish at the present time to bring this case before the panel."

Callomb laughed ironically.

"No, I could have told you that before you conferred with them. I could have told you that they prefer to be their own courts and executioners, except where they need you. They also preferred to have me get a man they couldn't take themselves, and then to assassinate him in my hands. Who in the hell do you work for, Judge-for-the-moment Smithers? Are you holding a job under the state of Kentucky, or under the Hollman faction of this feud? I am instructed to take my orders from you. Will you kindly tell me my master's real name?"

Smithers turned pale with anger, his fighting face grew as truculent as a bulldog's, while Callomb stood glaring back at him like a second bulldog, but the judge knew that he was being honestly and fearlessly accused. He merely pointed to the door. The cap-

tain turned on his heel and stalked out of the place, and the judge came down the steps and crossed the street to the courthouse. Five minutes later he turned to the shirt-sleeved man who was leaning on the bench and said in his most judicial voice:

"Mr. Sheriff, open court."

The next day the mail carrier brought in a note for the temporary judge. His honor read it at recess and hastened across to Hollman's Mammoth Department Store. There, in council with his masters, he asked instructions. This was the note:

"The Hon. Asa Smithers.

"Sir: I arrived in this county yesterday, and am prepared, if called as a witness, to give to the grand jury full and true particulars of the murder of Jesse Purvy and the killing of Aaron Hollis. I am willing to come under the escort of my own kinsmen, or the militiamen, as the court may advise."

"The requirement of any bodyguard I deplore, but in meeting my legal obligations, I do not regard it as necessary or proper to walk into a trap."

"Respectfully,

"SAMSON SOUTH."

Smithers looked perplexed at Judge Hollman.

"Shall I have him come?" he inquired.

Hollman threw the letter down on his desk with a burst of blasphemy:

"Have him come?" he echoed. "Hell and damnation, no! What do we want him to come here and spill the milk for? When we get ready, we'll intend him. Then, let your damned soldiers go after him—as a criminal, not a witness. After that, we'll continue this case until these outsiders go away, and we can operate to suit ourselves. We don't fall for Samson South's tricks. No, sir; you never got that letter! It miscarried. Do you hear? You never got it."

Smithers nodded grudging acquiescence. Most men would rather be independent officials than collar-wearers.

Out on Misery Samson South had gladdened the soul of his uncle with his return. The old man was mending, and, for a long time, the two had talked. The failing head of the clan looked vainly for signs of degeneration in his nephew, and, failing to find them, was happy.

"Hey ye decided, Samson," he inquired, "thet ye was right in yer notion, 'bout goin' away?"

Samson sat reflectively for a while, then sat:

"We were both right, Uncle Spicer—and both wrong. This is my place, but if I'm to take up the leadership it must be in a different fashion. Changes are coming. We can't any longer stand still."

Spicer South lighted his pipe. He, too, in these last years, had seen in the distance the crest of the oncoming wave.

"I reckon there's right smart truth to that," he acknowledged. "I've been studyin' 'bout his const'dable myself of late. That's been sev'ral fellers through the country talkin' coal an' timber an' railroads—an' sich like."

Sally went to mill that Saturday, and with her rode Samson. There, besides Wile McCager, he met Caleb Wiley and several others. At first, they received him skeptically, but they knew of the visit to Purvy's store, and they were willing to admit that in part at least he had erased the blot from his escutcheon. Then, too, except for crooked hair and a white skin, he had come back as he had gone, in homespun and hickory. There was nothing highfalutin in his manners. In short, the impression was good.

"I reckon now that ye're back, Samson," suggested McCager, "an' seein' how yere Uncle Spicer is gettin' along all right, I'll jest let the two of ye run things. I've done had enough."

"To meet and guide you," replied a pleasant voice. "My name is Samson South."

The militiaman stared. This man whose countenance was calmly thoughtful scarcely comported with the descriptions he had heard of the "Wildcat of the Mountains;" the man who had come home straight as a storm-petrel at the first note of the tempest and marked his coming with double murder. Callomb had been too busy to read newspapers of late. He had heard only that Samson had "been deserts."

"Samson ain't a deserter," defended Sally. "There isn't one of you fit to his shoes." Sally and old Spicer South alone knew of her lover's letter to the circuit judge, and they were pledged to secrecy.

"We wants fightin' men," he grumbled, with the senile reiteration of his age, as he spat tobacco and beat a rattle on the mill floor with his long hickory staff. "We don't want no deserts."

"Samson ain't a deserter," defended Sally. "There isn't one of you fit to his shoes."

As he told of the letter he had written the judge, volunteering to present himself as a witness, the officer's wonder grew.

"They said that you had been away," suggested Callomb. "If it's not an impudent question, what part of the mountains have you been visiting?"

Samson laughed.

"Not any part of the mountains," he said. "I've been living chiefly in New York—and for a time in Paris."

Callomb drew his horse to a dead halt.

"In the name of God," he incredulously asked, "what manner of man are you?"

"I hope," came the instant reply, "it may be summed up by saying that I'm exactly the opposite of the man you've had described for you back there at Hixon."

the triumph of heredity over the advantages of environment. Adrienne read some of these saffron misrepresentations, and they distressed her.

Meanwhile, it came insistently to the ears of Captain Callomb that some plan was on foot, the intricacies of which he could not fathom, to manufacture a case against a number of the Souths, quite apart from their actual guilt, or likelihood of guilt. Once more, he would be called upon to go out and drag in men too well fortified to be taken by the posses and deputies of the Hollman civil machinery.

At this news, he chafed bitterly, and still rankling with a sense of shame at the loss of his first prisoner, he formed a plan of his own, which he revealed over his pipe to his first Lieutenant. "There's a nigger in the woodpile, Merriweather," he said. "We are simply being used to do the dirty work up here, and I'm going to do a little probing of my own. I guess I'll turn the company over to you for a day or two."

"What idiocy are you contemplating now?" inquired the second in command.

"I'm going to ride over on Misery, and hear what the other side has to say. I've usually noticed that one side of any story is pretty good until the other's told."

"You mean you are going to go over there where the Souths are entrenched, where every road is guarded?" The lieutenant spoke wrathfully and with violence. "Don't be an ass, Callomb. You went over there once before and took a man away—and he's dead. You owe them a life, and they collect their dues. You will be supported by no warrant of arrest, and can't take a sufficient detail to protect you."

"No," said Callomb, quietly; "I go on my own responsibility and I go by myself."

"And," stormed Merriweather, "you'll never come back."

"I think," smiled Callomb, "I'll get back. I owe an old man over there an apology, and I want to see this desperado at first hand."

"It's sheer madness. I ought to take you down to this infernal crook of a judge and have you committed to a strait-jacket."

"If," said Callomb, "you are content to play the cat's paw to a bunch of assassins, I'm not. The mail-rider went out this morning and he carried a letter to old Spicer South. I told him that I was coming unescorted and unarmed and that my object was to talk with him. I asked him to give me a safe conduct, at least, until I reached his house, and stated my case. I treated him like an officer and a gentleman, and, unless I'm a poor judge of men, he's going to treat me that way."

The lieutenant sought vainly to dissuade Callomb, but the next day the captain rode forth, unaccompanied. Curious stares followed him and Judge Smithers turned narrowing and unpleasant eyes after him, but at the point where the ridge separated the territory of the Hollmans from that of the Souths he saw waiting in the road a mounted figure, sitting his horse straight, and clad in the rough habiliments of the mountaineer.

As Callomb rode up he saluted and the mounted figure with perfect gravity and correctness returned that salute as one officer to another. The captain was surprised. Where had this mountaineer with the steady eyes and the clean-cut jaw learned the niceties of military etiquette?

"I am Captain Callomb of 'F' company," said the officer. "I'm riding over to Spicer South's house. Did you come to meet me?"

"To meet and guide you," replied a pleasant voice. "My name is Samson South."

The militiaman stared. This man whose countenance was calmly thoughtful scarcely comported with the descriptions he had heard of the "Wildcat of the Mountains;" the man who had come home straight as a storm-petrel at the first note of the tempest and marked his coming with double murder. Callomb had been too busy to read newspapers of late. He had heard only that Samson had "been deserts."

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

Biliousness and Constipation Cured.

If you are ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tab-

lets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them and they helped me right away." For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

### Weather Signals.

Warning—One long blast.

One Long—Fair weather, stationary temperature.

Two long—Rain or snow, stationary temperature.

Three long—Local rain, stationary temperature.

One long, one short—Fair weather, lower temperature.

One long, two short—Fair weather, higher temperature.

Two long, one short—Rain or snow, lower temperature.

Two long, two short—Rain or snow, higher temperature.

Three long, one short—Local rain, lower temperature.

Three long, two short—Local rain, higher temperature.

Three short—Cold wave.

### FIRE DISTRICTS.

Seymour's fire map shows that the five wards are divided into twenty-two fire districts and when an alarm is given the fire bell gives the number of the ward in taps, then after a pause the district number is sounded. When calling the telephone exchange for a fire alarm always give the street and number where the fire is located. Do not attempt to call by fire districts.

### FIRST WARD

District 13, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Penn. Railroad and B. & O. Railroad.

District 14, bounded by Vine, Fourth, B. & O. Railroad and Corporation limits.

District 15, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Seventh and corporation limits.

District 16, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Seventh and Penn. Railroad.

District 17, bounded by Seventh, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.

District 18, bounded by Poplar, Third, B. & O. Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad.

District 19, bounded by Poplar, Third, Central Avenue and B. & O. Railroad.

District 20, bounded by Fifth, Seventh, Central and Penn. Railroad.

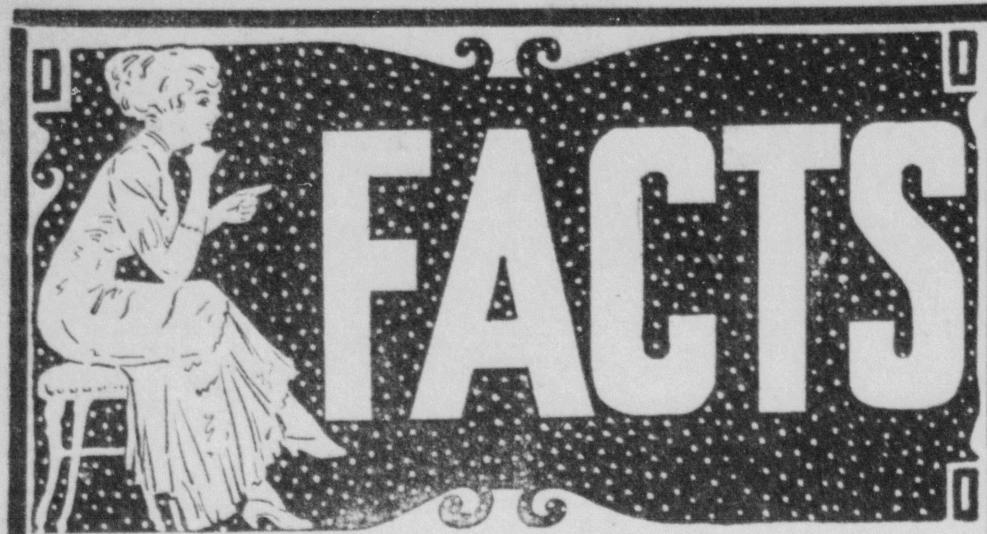
District 21, bounded by Central Avenue, Third, Fifth and Penn. Railroad.

District 22, bounded by Fifth, Seventh, Central and Penn. Railroad.

District 23, bounded by Laurel, Centennial, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.

District 24, bounded by Laurel, Centennial, Penn. Railroad and corporation limits.

District 25, bounded by Central Avenue, Third, Fifth and Penn. Railroad.



We please the most particular when it comes to quality and the most economical when it comes to price. Prompt and courteous attention are two other features that make trading here a pleasure. A trial will convince you that we serve you best.

**Specials for Friday and Saturday**  
**All 5c Articles . . . . . 4c**  
**All 10c Articles . . . . . 8c and 9c**

Sugar Cured Jowl Bacon, per pound	15c
Smoked Jowl Bacon, per pound	10c
Picnic Hams, 4 to 6 pounds average per pound	12½c
Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per peck	18c
Fancy Cranberries, per quart	5c
Hershey's Cocoa, 25c size	15c
Hershey's Cocoa, 10c size	7c

**MAYES' CASH GROCERY**  
**The Home Of Satisfaction.**  
**7 W. SECOND ST. PHONE 658**

SEYMORE DAILY BUSINESS  
 WAS PUBLISHED IN 1882

Copy of Old Paper Contains Many  
 Items of Interest to Older  
 Citizens.

A copy of the Seymour Daily Business for Aug. 16, 1882 belonging to Howard Smallwood, an employee at the Graessle-Mercer plant has been handed to this office for inspection.

The business is published by Emil E. Rettig & Co. The company apparently is composed of L. M. Boland, E. E. Rettig, B. E. Cunningham and Samuel V. Cox. The paper is a five column, four page paper containing in addition to the local news, a fair amount of advertising especially considering that this issue comes in the midsummer season when business is usually quiet.

The first page of this issue is taken up with a speech made by Dr. J. W. F. Gerrish giving his reasons for transferring his allegiance from the Democrat to the Republican party. The political parties had just held their state conventions in which the Democrats had declared themselves opposed to the prohibition amendment which the Republican legislature had voted to submit to the people of the state for ratification.

A city directory gives as city officers: Daniel W. Johnson, mayor; Richard J. Goulding, marshal; Lynn Faulkner treasurer; Eli B. Caree, attorney; Thos. J. Clark, clerk. Councilmen: Joseph Kling, John Humes, A. A. Davison, Geo. E. Clow, John Sheron, John A. Goodale, James H. Robinson, C. C. Frey, Anton Massman and Wm. F. Christopher.

Jason B. Brown was state senator; John T. Shields, representative; Thomas L. Collins, of Salem, circuit judge; and W. T. Branaman, prosecuting attorney.

The county officers were: Frank Burrell, clerk; J. F. Applewhite, sheriff; Wm. Acker, treasurer; Ben F. Price, auditor; J. N. Gallamore, recorder; F. D. Brown, surveyor; Daniel Helper Brown, coroner; John Humes, James W. Owens and Henry Kleinmeyer, commissioners.

The list of township trustees includes several names of men who are still active in business affairs:

Brownstown, Oscar Allen, Brownstown.

Carr, Elais M. Alter, Medora. Driftwood, M. B. Singer, Vallonia. Grassy Fork, A. O. Beldon, Tamlico.

Hamilton, Jos. McPherson, Cortland.

Jackson, J. H. Mitchell, Seymour. Owen, Abraham Branaman, Mooney. Redding, E. J. Miller, Rockford. Salt Creek, William Acton, Free-town.

Vernon, Allen Swope, Crothersville. Washington, Wm. Brethauer, Duleyton.

Only five churches are included in the list:

Catholic, Rev. Father Schueck, pastor.

Baptist, Rev. A. Ogle, pastor. Presbyterian, corner Second and Chestnut streets, Rev. E. C. Trimble, pastor.

Methodist, corner Second and Ewing streets, Rev. A. B. Marlatt, pastor. St. Paul, Rev. C. Heinrich, pastor.

**HIGHWAY REPAIR**  
**IS STORY OF 7 TO 1**  
 (Continued from first page)

**EXPENDITURES.**

Supt. of highways . . . . .	1,322.50
Office supplies and printing	43.99
Postage and express . . . . .	14.26
Assistant superintendents . . . . .	4,233.13
Day labor . . . . .	1,973.59
Teams and driver . . . . .	17,066.16
Engine to grader . . . . .	247.15
23,313 yards gravel . . . . .	1,487.11
722 yards stone . . . . .	883.11
44 barrels cement . . . . .	61.45
Lumber . . . . .	30.95
64 Ingot iron sewers . . . . .	1,077.44
Sewer pipe . . . . .	148.43
Dynamite and powder . . . . .	8.20
Grader and drag blades . . . . .	51.75
10 slip graders . . . . .	48.20
11 road drags . . . . .	181.10
Reinf. of mowing machines . . . . .	25.50
Repairs . . . . .	118.65
Slate, cinders and bats . . . . .	5.70
Posts, wire, nails, etc . . . . .	22.00
Shovels, axes & small tools . . . . .	28.40
Miscellaneous items . . . . .	93.36
Old claims, part 1913 . . . . .	613.56
Total expenditures . . . . .	\$29,787.84
Bal. on hand, \$13,919.78	

**K. of P. Notice.**

Work in the Rank of Esquire to-night. Large attendance desired.

T. H. Montgomery, C. C.

**Fresh Halibut Steaks and Channel Cat Fish. The Model.**

**ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY WOMAN TO DO HER DUTY**

Those Who Stay at Home and Keep a Smiling Face are "Helping in the War."

(By P. M. Sarle, United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Dec. 29—(My Mail to New York)—"Every woman in England who keeps her home together, and who keeps a smiling face, is helping in the war," said Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the first Lord of Admiralty in a speech opening a social club for the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors in Paddington.

Referring to a statement made by Arthur Straus, M. P., to the effect that her husband, by heading the marine expedition to Antwerp, had really saved England from invasion, she remarked: "That is a very great thing to say of any man, but I do not think it is true. It is your husband and sons who are doing it. It is because of their courage and their faithfulness and endurance that we are able to stay at home away from the horrible sufferings of France and Belgium.

"Sometimes," she continued, "one feels as if we cannot bear this war any longer; but we must go on, because we are fighting so that it can never happen again. I hope that sometimes, when you feel very anxious for your dear ones, you will think of what they are doing day and night. The fleet, although it has never as yet been in battle with the enemy, is keeping constant watch; never for one moment has it relaxed its vigil. We must also think of the men who spend days and nights in the trenches. In the history of the country never have our men been braver; never have they fought better."

"England expects that every woman this day will do her duty." This paraphrase of Nelson's famous order is the text of an appeal issued by the National Council of Public Morals to the Women of Great Britain, particularly the wives and sweethearts of soldiers and sailors. Among the signers are many women of social prominence, including the Duchess of Bedford and the Duchess of Marlborough.

"Woman's duty and woman's work," says the manifesto, "consist in fighting the armies of disorder, want, impurity, and vice, and it is to this end that our spiritual forces must be directed. Lord Kitchener's admonition to the Army on the eve of the war evokes a feeling of gratitude in every mother that so high a standard of English manhood should have been set before our men."

The special aim of the manifesto, it is stated, is to call upon the women of the Empire to help British soldiers and sailors to fight the enemies of demoralization and drink at home, and to live in such a manner as to bequeath a heritage of health and happiness to the children born to the nation.

Three complete hospital units, for Belgium, France, and Servia respectively are being sent out by the Scottish branches of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (non-militant) which since the beginning of the war has abandoned all suffrage propaganda to devote itself entirely to the needs of the country. So far the Society has collected \$30,000, which has been applied to this hospital work. The organizations consist entirely of women, doctors, surgeons, highly-trained nurses, orderlies and dressers.

Week-end trips home from the trenches are now a regular thing among the British soldiers at the front. The regiments which were engaged during the desperate retreat from Mons, and the subsequent advance north to Ypres, are thoroughly exhausted as the result of three months continuous fighting, and as far as possible they have been withdrawn from the firing line, and replaced by fresh troops. Leave of absence is granted wherever possible and the war-weary veterans make a bee-line across the Channel for a week-end at home.

The names of the lucky ones are published in the orders of the day, and the men selected behave like schoolboys at the end of term. "Telegraph for a dinner at the Trocadero, I'm dining and sleeping out," whoops a young officer and on discovering his name in the list, and in ten hours he is in London. The men's chief grievance is that they have to pay their fare back, but it is expected that this will be remedied. Curiously enough the thing the week-enders from the front want most is news, but they are much disposed to discuss their own doings. "Tired of war talk" is the usual response to queries. Five officers who got leave last week, made for a south-coast resort, went to the best hotel in the place, ordered separate rooms with a fire in each, and for two days had their meals served in bed.

**SEYMORE MARKET.**

Wagon wheat . . . . .	1.35
Corn . . . . .	65c
Straw, wheat, ton . . . . .	\$6.00
Straw, oats, ton . . . . .	\$7.00
Hay, timothy, loose . . . . .	\$16@\$19
Hay, timothy, baled . . . . .	\$16@\$19
Hay, clover, ton . . . . .	\$14@\$16

**POULTRY.**

Hens, per pound . . . . .	11c
Spring, 1½ and over, per lb . . . . .	9c
Guineas, apiece . . . . .	20c
Ducks, per pound . . . . .	9c
Geese, per pound . . . . .	7c
Old roosters, per pound . . . . .	7c
Turkeys, per pound . . . . .	14c
Old Toms, per pound . . . . .	11c
Pigeons, per dozen . . . . .	75c
Fresh eggs . . . . .	29c
Butter, per pound . . . . .	18c

**Indianapolis Cash Prices.**

By United Press.

January 21, 1915.

**WHEAT—Strong.**

No. 2 red . . . . .	\$1.39½@1.41½
No. 3 red . . . . .	\$1.37½@1.39½

January . . . . . \$1.39

February . . . . . \$1.39½

March . . . . . \$1.40

**CORN—Strong.**

No. 3 white . . . . .	72½@73
No. 4 . . . . .	72 @72½
No. 3 mixed . . . . .	72 @72½

**OATS—Strong.**

No. 2 white . . . . .	54½@55
No. 3 mixed . . . . .	53½@53½

**HAY—Steady.**

No. 1 timothy . . . . .	\$17.50
No. 2 timothy . . . . .	16.50
No. 1 light clover, mixed . . . . .	16.50
No. 1 clover . . . . .	14.50

**Cattle.**

RECEIPTS: Hogs 10000; Cattle 700; Sheep 200; Calves 250.

**STEERS—**

Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. & upward \$8.25@8.75

Common to medium steers, 1,300 lbs. and upward \$8.00@8.35

Good to choice steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. 7.75@8.35

Common to medium steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. 7.50@8.00

Good to choice steers, 900 to 1,100 pounds. 7.00@7.65

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